

### 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS

#### 3.1 General Performance Measurement Terms

Please use the following definitions to guide your selection of performance indicators and collection of performance data. In the event that you use terms of definitions that conflict with those offered here, please use these as the primary definitions of the terms used in the performance indicator list. Specifically, if you call your program something different, but it fits the definition for an accountability program offered below, then count it as an accountability program for purposes of reporting. Conversely, if you call something an accountability program, but it does not fit the definition offered below, then DO NOT include it in your data reporting. In many cases the definitions offered are broad enough that a variety of types of programs can be included.

**Activity:** The program efforts conducted to achieve the objectives.

**Goal:** Broad statement about what the program intends to accomplish. It is also the intended long-term outcome of the program.

**Individual outcome:** Actual change(s), or lack thereof, in the target individual or group of individuals (e.g., youth arrested for drug violations or violent offenders) that are directly related to program goal(s) and objectives. May include intended or unintended consequences. There are three types: initial—immediate results of the program; intermediate—results following the initial outcomes; and long-term—ultimate impact of program. Relate(s) to the achievement of the goal.

**Objective:** Expected achievements that are well-defined, specific, measurable, and derived from the goal(s).

**Outcome measure:** Data used to measure achievement of objectives and goal(s).

**Output measure:** Data used to demonstrate the implementation of activities. Includes products of activities and indicators of services provided. Also referred to as process measures.

**Performance indicator:** A particular value used to measure program output or outcomes

**Performance measurement:** The use of performance measures to assess a program's progress towards its stated goal.

**System outcome** – Actual change(s), or lack thereof, in the target system (e.g., court system or school system) that are directly related to program goal(s) and objectives. May include intended or unintended consequences. There are three types: initial—immediate results of the program; intermediate—results following the initial outcomes; and long-term—ultimate impact of program. Relate(s) to the achievement of the goal.

Source: <http://www.jrsa.org/jjec/resources/definitions.html>

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#### 3.2. Performance Indicator-Specific Terms

**Accountability programming/Accountability program(s):** Diversion programs, mediation and restitution programs, specialized probation supervision programs, and community reintegration aftercare programs are types of accountability programs. These programs represent a variety of approaches, from diversion to intensive supervision, illustrating how accountability can be built into a graduated continuum of services and how it involves collaboration with other system components, the community, and private organizations. (*JAIBG Bulletin: Focus on Accountability: Best Practices for Juvenile Court and Probation*). Note: Accountability programming refers to both the type of activity as well as its content and focus.

**Aftercare services:** Structured services designed to assist offenders in maintaining the skills and behaviors learned in treatment during and after their reentry into the community or to facilitate their reintegration into the community. Focus is on the prevention of relapse and return to risk behaviors.

<http://www.nicic.org/Downloads/PDF/WWGlossary.pdf>

**Alternatives to detention:** This focus on accountability, when combined with an overly burdened juvenile justice system and growing detention costs, lends itself to the development of alternative sanctions for juvenile offenders. “Using risk and needs assessment in conjunction with graduated sanctions combines public safety with cost efficiency,” according to the NCSL report. “It increases the likelihood that serious offenders will be incarcerated while those who present a lesser danger are placed in less expensive, community-based programs.” In the strict sense, detention refers to custody of juveniles by the court who are accused of behavior that falls under court jurisdiction. So, detention is intended for youths who have not yet been adjudicated. Many jurisdictions offer alternatives to secure detention for those juveniles for whom secure placement is seen as unnecessary or to offer services to juveniles that were previously unavailable unless they were placed in secure detention.

[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/reform/ch2\\_f.html](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/reform/ch2_f.html).

**Arrest:** Hold time in legal custody, either at the scene of a crime or as a result of investigations. Arrest also can be the result of a complaint filed by a third party, an outstanding warrant, or a revocation of probation or parole.

<http://www.nicic.org/Downloads/PDF/WWGlossary.pdf>

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry/learn.html>

**Assessed/Assessment:** Evaluation or appraisal of a candidate’s suitability for placement in a specific treatment modality/setting and the relationship to custody and supervision. Results from the assessment are placed in the offender’s case plan and include risk/need assessment and secondary assessments that focus on special and/or specific areas related to the individual offender’s requirements for successful completion of sentence and reintegration into the community. Techniques are developed based on correctional research and incorporate cognitive behavioral social learning principles and practices. In mental health, an assessment refers to comprehensive information required

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for the diagnosis of a mental health disorder. An assessment differs from a screening, which is used to determine if an assessment is needed.

<http://www.nicic.org/Downloads/PDF/WWGlossary.pdf>

**Automated data systems:** A computerized central information sharing system.

Provides ease of access to information and consistent information is available to all partners at the same time.

**Behavioral contract:** A behavioral plan of action that is negotiated between program staff and a client. This plan usually includes a statement of target responses, consequences that follow different actions, and long-term goals. The contract objectively specifies what is expected of the person and the consequences that follow behavior.

<http://www.coedu.usf.edu/abaglossary/glossarymain.asp?AID=5&ID=1320>

**Behavioral management:** Consistent with the competency development aspect of the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) model the operation of juvenile facilities rests on the assumption that the best way to improve public safety is by changing an offender's behavior.<sup>1</sup> The goal of behavior management is to increase the frequency of desirable behavior by providing positive consequences when the juvenile behaves well.

<http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/pubs/primates/4n4laule.htm>

**Bench warrants:** An order issued by a judge for the arrest of a person.

[www.aoc.state.nc.us/district15b/orange/Glossary.htm](http://www.aoc.state.nc.us/district15b/orange/Glossary.htm)

**Case disposition:** The final settlement by the court in a controversy. This is commonly known as the sentence received by the juvenile from the court (e.g. when a juvenile is sent to a treatment program that is the disposition).

[http://www.sbcourts.org/general\\_info/glossd21.htm](http://www.sbcourts.org/general_info/glossd21.htm)

**Community/neighborhood impact statements:** These statements, which are generally used in cases involving drugs, prostitution, gangs and graffiti, provide a vehicle for neighborhoods affected by an offender's criminal acts to inform the court about the crime's impact, both individually and collectively.

<http://www.madd.org/news/0,1056,2022,00.html>

**Community prosecution:** The ideals of prosecutors who support the development of community prosecution, and the practices they are crafting around the country, share three common features: (1) a new mission or definition of the business of prosecution, (2) new tactics that support the business, and (3) new relationships with other justice agencies and community members.

[http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/criminaljustice/research/community\\_prosecution.htm](http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/criminaljustice/research/community_prosecution.htm)

**Community service:** Work performed by an offender for the benefit of the community. It is justified in a restorative perspective as a method of addressing the harm experienced by communities when a crime occurs. However, it can be used instead for retributive reasons or as a means of rehabilitating the offender. What distinguishes its use as a restorative response is the attention given to identifying the particular harm suffered by the community as a result of the offender's crime, and the effort to ensure that the offender's community service repairs that particular harm. So, for example, offenders who put graffiti on buildings in a neighborhood can be given the community service of

removing graffiti from buildings in that neighborhood.

<http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc>

**Contesting sanctions:** There are guidelines for putting in place procedures youth can use to contest sanctions that are central to graduated sanction models.

<http://www.hyperdictionary.com/dictionary/contested>

**Court personnel:** In addition to judicial officers, courts appoint the following auxiliary staff:

**Clerk:** Keeps records and supervises administrative affairs.

**Reporter:** Makes a record of court proceedings and prepares a transcript, and also publishes the court's opinions or decisions (in the courts of appeals).

**Librarian:** Meets the information needs of the judges and lawyers.

**Staff attorneys and law clerks:** Assist judges with research and drafting of

opinions.

**Pretrial services officers and probation officers:** Screen applicants for pretrial release and monitor convicted offenders released under court supervision.

**Public defenders and other attorneys:** Represent indigent (poor) defendants in criminal matters. [http://www.uscourts.gov/understanding\\_courts/89911.htm](http://www.uscourts.gov/understanding_courts/89911.htm)

**Detention:** The act of retaining a person or property, and preventing the removal of such person or property. <http://www.lectlaw.com/def/d212.htm>

**Disciplinary actions:** Actions taken to punish offenders for misbehavior  
[http://www.ovc.edu/base.cfm?page\\_id=736](http://www.ovc.edu/base.cfm?page_id=736)

**Drug court:** The Drug Court is a unique combination of elements in an aggressive and unified effort to use the occasion of arrest as an intervention opportunity for drug offenders. <http://www.silcom.com/~alexb/drugcrts.htm>

**Drug offenses:** Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances typically include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous nonnarcotic

drugs (barbituates, benzedrine). <http://admin.siue.edu/studentrightto/definiti.htm>

**Family group conferencing:** Family group conferencing involves the community of people most affected by a crime -- the victim, the offender; and the family, friends, and key supporters of both -- in deciding the resolution of a criminal incident. These affected parties are brought together by a trained facilitator to discuss how they and others have  
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been harmed by the offense and how that harm might be repaired. To participate, the offender must admit to the offense. Participation by all involved is voluntary. The facilitator contacts the victim and offender to explain the process and invites them to the conference; the facilitator also asks them to identify key members of their support systems, who will be invited to participate as well. The conference typically begins with the offender describing the incident, followed by each participant describing the impact of the incident on his or her life. It is preferable to allow the victim to start the discussion, if they wish. Through these narrations, the offender is faced with the human impact of his or her behavior on the victim, on those close to the victim, and on the offender's own family and friends. The victim has the opportunity to express feelings and ask questions about the incident. After a thorough discussion of the impact of the behavior on those present, the victim is asked to identify desired outcomes from the conference, and thus help to shape the obligations that will be placed on the offender. All participants may contribute to the problem-solving process of determining how the offender might best repair the harm he or she has caused. The session ends with participants signing an agreement outlining their expectations and commitments.

[http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/rest-just/CH5/5\\_grpcnf.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/rest-just/CH5/5_grpcnf.htm)

**Fast-track prosecution:** To have the greatest impact on youth cases must be handled quickly and consequences imposed swiftly. Fast-track prosecution is the handling of cases at an accelerated pace. (*JAIBG Bulletin: Enhancing Prosecutor's Ability to Combat and Prevent Juvenile Crime in their Jurisdictions*)

**First-time juvenile offenders:** Juveniles who adjudicated for an offense for the first time; first time offenders typically have no prior record for offending.

[http://www.bc.edu/bc\\_org/avp/law/lwsch/journals/bclawr/42\\_2/02\\_TXT.htm](http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/law/lwsch/journals/bclawr/42_2/02_TXT.htm)

**Graduated sanctions:** An approach to the treatment of youthful offenders that involves a continuum of increasingly punitive and restricting sanctions. A youth's freedom is typically reduced incrementally at each successive stage within a graduated sanctions approach. OJJDP encourages states and sub-grantees to use funds to further expand the array of juvenile sanctions in the community.

[http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/reform/ch2\\_f.html](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/reform/ch2_f.html)

**Gun court:** Juvenile gun courts are intended to promote greater accountability for gun possession and, in some cases, gun use. Accountability is increased by timing the intervention close to the point of arrest and by requiring participants to attend the gun court session. Moreover, gun court sessions allow participants to reflect on the possible consequences of their behavior by hearing the accounts of victims.

[http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/jaibg\\_2002\\_5\\_1/page1.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/jaibg_2002_5_1/page1.html)

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**Gun offenses: (Arrests - Weapon Violations):** Weapon offenses are violations against the regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers.

<http://admin.siue.edu/studentrightto/definiti.htm>

**Immediate Sanctions:** Sanctions within the community for first-time, non-violent offenders. <http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/boards/lawjustice/pdf/ljappdxab.pdf>

**Information sharing:** Can facilitate services and treatment, improve decision-making and feedback concerning juveniles, and ensure that children do not fall through the gaps in civil society into the world of drugs, gangs, and juvenile delinquency. (*JAIBG Bulletin: Establishing and Maintaining Interagency Information Sharing*)

**Information sharing program:** Provide for multidisciplinary, multiagency approaches to comprehensively address problems posed by juveniles who are at risk of or have already committed serious delinquent or criminal acts. Information-sharing programs make it possible to coordinate juvenile justice services that foster more informed, appropriate decisions regarding juveniles. (*JAIBG Bulletin: Establishing and Maintaining Interagency Information Sharing*)

**Infraction:** Sometimes called a summary offense; a violation of a State statute or local ordinance punishable by a fine or other penalty, but not by incarceration.

<http://www.prenhall.com/cjcentral/glossary.html>

**Intake:** The process used for every child referred to juvenile court. Intake involves screening each child to determine the appropriateness for release or referral to a diversionary program or agency for non-official or non-judicial handling; or the presence of medical, psychiatric, psychological, substance abuse, educational problems, or other conditions that may have caused the child to come to the attention of law enforcement or intake. Intake also includes the initial screening of a status offender to determine the recommended action to be taken in the best interests of the child, the family, and the community. <http://www.usdoj.gov/kidspage/getinvolved/glossary.htm>

**Intermediate sanctions:** Sanctions within the community for more serious offenders (i.e., those for whom immediate sanctions are insufficient). Intermediate sanctions are typically actions that are more restrictive than regular probation, but less restrictive than placement in a secure institution or residential facility. These sanctions are sometimes referred to as community corrections. By having intermediate sanctions, the court is



better able to match the desired level of security for a particular offender.

**Judicial district:** The State is divided into precincts or districts that define the geographical area of a court's authority.

[http://www.sbcourts.org/general\\_info/glossd21.htm#- J](http://www.sbcourts.org/general_info/glossd21.htm#-J) –

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**Judicial proceedings:** A proceeding which takes place in or under the authority of a court of justice, or which relates in some way to the administration of justice, or which legally ascertains any right or liability.

[http://www.sbcourts.org/general\\_info/glossd21.htm#- J](http://www.sbcourts.org/general_info/glossd21.htm#-J) –

**Mental health services:** Client Services: assessments/evaluations; crisis interventions; case management; treatment & discharge planning; psychological testing; individual & group; counseling; family counseling & family weekend; chemical dependency; education; twelve step process groups; relapse prevention groups; anger management; aftercare/continuing care services; urinalysis/drug screening; grief resolution groups; post-treatment referrals to therapist.

Family Services: family assessments/evaluations; crisis interventions; chemical dependency education; codependency education; family counseling; family weekend program; family relapse education; twelve-step process groups; multi-family process group; grief resolution; post-treatment referrals to therapist and/or other community resources.

**Mentoring:** An educational process where the mentor serves as a role model, trusted counselor or teacher who provides opportunities for professional development, growth and support to less experienced individuals in career planning or employment settings. Individuals receive information, encouragement and advice as they plan their careers.

<http://oeop.larc.nasa.gov/glossary.html>

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**Monetary restitution:** In its traditional sense, restitution has been defined as “a monetary payment by the offender to the victim for the harm reasonably resulting from the offense” (Galaway and Hudson, 1990 at 34-35).

<http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/Tutorial/Restitution.htm>

**Needs assessments:** Systematic process to acquire an accurate, thorough picture of the strengths and weaknesses of an individual utilized to determine priority goals, to develop a treatment plan, and to allocate funds and resources for services and/or level of supervision. <http://www.dpi.state.nd.us/grants/needs.pdf>

**Output indicator (process indicator):** A particular value used to measure implementation of program activities. Includes products of activities and indicators of services provided.<sup>ii</sup>

**Partner agencies:** Information-sharing programs also present a way to further partnerships between agencies that are currently engaged with each other to serve these same juveniles, their siblings, or their families. These partnerships, therefore, work to preserve the family unit by addressing the needs of the juvenile, the sibling, and/or the entire family as the need arises. (*JAIBG Bulletin: Establishing and Maintaining Interagency Information Sharing*)

**Peacemaking circles:** This is a process designed to develop consensus among community members, victims, victim supporters, offenders, offender supporters, judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, police, and court workers on an appropriate sentencing plan

that addresses the concerns of all interested parties. The goals of circles include: promoting healing of all affected parties; giving the offender the opportunity to make amend; giving victims, offenders, family members and communities a voice and shared responsibility in finding constructive resolutions; addressing underlying causes of criminal behavior; and building a sense of community around shared community values.

<http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction->

[Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc)

**Pre-trial hearing:** Appearance in court before a magistrate at which time bond is set or a determination is made to retain in jail or release the offender.

<http://www.nicic.org/Downloads/PDF/WWGlossary.pdf>

**Pretrial conference:** A meeting of the judge and lawyers to discuss which matters should be presented to the jury, to review evidence and witnesses, to set a timetable, and to discuss the settlement of the case.

**Primary prevention services:** Target the entire population in high-crime, high-risk communities for services. The key component is services that are accessible and visible to members of the community. Services include prenatal and infant care, after school activities, truancy and dropout prevention, and job programs.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/201826.pdf>

**Public health approach (to crime):** Programs to prevent and reduce violence often adopt a public health approach to crime prevention. Such an approach does not replace, but rather complements, criminal justice and other crime prevention approaches. This paper outlines the four key steps in designing a public health response to any threat to

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well-being, and provides examples of universal, selected, and indicated public health interventions which may be applied to the prevention of violence.

<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/crm/crm007.html>

**Restorative justice:** A sentencing model that builds upon restitution and community participation in an attempt to make the victim “whole again.”

<http://www.prenhall.com/cjcentral/glossary.html>

Restorative justice is a systematic response to wrongdoing that emphasizes healing the wounds of victims, offenders and communities caused or revealed by the criminal behavior. Practices and programs reflecting restorative purposes will respond to crime by: identifying and taking steps to repair harm, involving all stakeholders, and transforming the traditional relationship between communities and their governments in responding to crime. [http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/intro\\_default.htm](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/intro_default.htm)

**Restorative justice programming:** Restorative programs are characterized by four key values:

**Encounter:** Create opportunities for victims, offenders, and community members who want to do so to meet to discuss the crime and its aftermath.

**Amends:** Expect offenders to take steps to repair the harm they have caused.

**Reintegration:** Seek to restore victims and offenders as whole, contributing members of society.

**Inclusion:** Provide opportunities for parties with a stake in a specific crime to participate in its resolution.

[http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/intro\\_default.htm](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/intro_default.htm)

**Restorative justice programs:** Some of the programs and outcomes typically identified

with restorative justice include: victim offender mediation, conferencing, circles, victim assistance, ex-offender assistance, restitution, and community service.

[http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/intro\\_default.htm](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/intro_default.htm)

**Restorative justice sanctioning:** It addresses community-level outcomes by focusing on short and long-term problem solving, restoring victims and communities, strengthening normative standards, and effectively reintegrating offenders.

[http://www.ncjrs.org/criminal\\_justice2000/vol\\_2/02i2.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.org/criminal_justice2000/vol_2/02i2.pdf)

**Restorative justice training:** The training introduces restorative justice theory, programs, and practices; explores ways restorative justice changes traditional criminal justice practice; and helps corrections and criminal justice personnel as well as interested community members begin planning for implementation of those changes.

[http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/NIC\\_RJ\\_Training.htm](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/NIC_RJ_Training.htm)

**Revocation hearing:** An administrative hearing convened for each juvenile under the legal control of the court (e.g., probation, parole, pretrial release) when the juvenile has 15

been charged with violating the conditions of his/her placement in the community. The hearing is a due process procedure to determine if the charges are supported by a preponderance of the evidence presented and if it is in the best interest of the child to be removed from the community. Adapted from

<http://www.state.ct.us/dcf/Policy/Hear22/22-9-2.htm>

**Risk assessments: (Risk/Needs Assessment):** Comprehensive assessment that may include both dynamic and static criminogenic factors. Static factors include such elements as the client's educational, employment, familial, medical, criminal, drug abuse, and other history while dynamic factors focus on such things as changing attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns. A risk/needs assessment usually includes a recommendation for interventions, supervision levels, and in some cases sentencing if a new crime is involved. Optimum treatment outcomes are achieved through proper integration with supervision activities. To qualify as treatment, services must include assessment of the problem, an appropriate case plan, the delivery of appropriate services, and discharge summary. A risk assessment uses criminogenic factors in an attempt to predict future criminality. A needs assessment is a tool to identified required treatment. Though risk and needs assessments are often conducted at the same time, they have distinct purposes and are distinct assessments.

<http://www.nicic.org/Downloads/PDF/WWGlossary.pdf>

**Sanctioning options:** Sanctions are responses imposed on juveniles following a finding of adjudication. Sanctions may include restitution, community service, punishment imposed by a community accountability council, mandatory treatment, and short- or long-term incarceration. <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/jaibg/faqs.html>

**Sanctions schedule:** Rules and regulations noting consequences for negative behavior.

**Screened/Screening:** A process designed to determine if informal or formal processing is warranted. <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/177611.pdf>. In the mental health setting, screening refers to an initial look at a juvenile's mental health needs. This is contrasted with an assessment to diagnose a mental health disorder, which would occur after screening.

**Secondary prevention services:** Identification of youth at high risk of delinquency and,



drawing on the resources of schools, community-based organizations, and faith-based groups, intervention with appropriate services before early problem behaviors turn into serious delinquency and gang involvement.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/201826.pdf>

**Secure care:** This term is used interchangeably with **secure detention** and **secure confinement**. Although varying according to individual state law, secure care usually refers to facilities which youths cannot leave voluntarily. Facilities are usually characterized by locks on the doors. Detention usually refers to pre-adjudicatory care while confinement usually refers to post-adjudicatory care.

<http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/boards/lawjustice/pdf/ljappdxab.pdf>

**Secure detention:** A facility characterized by locks on the doors and other restrictive hardware designed to restrict the movement of the residents and protect public safety.

<http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/djj/html/newfacilities.html>

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**Security:** Measures taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack, or escape.

<http://dictionary.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/results.pl?co=dictionary.lp.findlaw.com&topic=5b/5ba04194f2cb9dade120e52dba14c539>

**Short-term outcome indicator (Initial outcome indicator):** A particular value used to measure immediate change(s) or lack thereof in the target (e.g. clients or system) of the program that are directly related to goal(s) and objectives.

Typically, these include changes in individual learning, awareness, knowledge, attitude, skills, opinions, aspirations, and motivations.<sup>iii</sup>

**Special advocates:** Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA's) are community volunteers who are sworn officers of the Court. These highly-trained volunteers assist the court by providing determined advocacy for neglected and abused children in both the courtroom and the community. The information and support provided by CASA's are instrumental in the court's receiving complete, independent information.

<http://www.kalcounty.com/courts/admin/casa.htm>

**Specialized prosecutors:** Prosecutors who have had the opportunity to develop expertise in the special issues raised by, for examples, cases involving violent offenders (e.g., competency and proof related to cases involving gangs, weapons and serious bodily injury). (*JAIBG Bulletin: Enhancing Prosecutor's Ability to Combat and Prevent Juvenile Crime in their Jurisdictions*)

**Substance abuse treatment:** Services that focus on initiating and maintaining an individual's recovery from alcohol or drug abuse and on averting relapse, including detoxification, group or individual counseling, rehabilitation, and methadone or other pharmaceutical treatments.<sup>iv</sup>

<http://skepdic.com/sat.html>

**Supervision (youth supervision):** Management by overseeing the performance or operation of a person or group. In the context of juvenile justice, it may include, for example, probation, youth supervision orders, youth training centers and parole orders.

[http://www.careconnections.com.au/juvenile\\_justice\\_program.htm](http://www.careconnections.com.au/juvenile_justice_program.htm)

**Supervision Meeting:** A meeting between a youth and the person designated by the juvenile justice system to supervise that youth for the purpose of monitoring the youth's progress towards fulfilling their justice requirements. Supervisors can include probation

and parole officers, judges, case managers, among others.

**Unit of local government:** A county, township, city, or political subdivision of county, township, or city that is a unit of local government as determined by the Secretary of Commerce for general statistical purposes; the District of Columbia; and the recognized body of an Indian tribe or Alaskan Native village carries out substantial governmental duties and powers.<sup>v</sup>

<http://www.lectlaw.com/def2/u007.htm>

**Victim empathy groups/classes: (Family or Community Group Conferencing):** This process brings together the victim, offender, and family, friends, and key supporters of both in deciding how to address the aftermath of the crime. The goals of conferencing include: giving the victim an opportunity to be directly involved in responding to the crime, increasing the offender's awareness of the impact of his or her behavior and providing an opportunity to take responsibility for it, engaging the offenders' support system for making amends and shaping the offender's future behavior, and allowing the offender and the victim to connect to key community support. Victim empathy groups are usually distinct from family group conferencing. Victim empathy groups focus on trying to help the offender identify with the harm experienced by the victim.

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[http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc)

[Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc)

**Victim impact statement:** The in-court use of victim- or survivor-supplied information by sentencing authorities wishing to make an informed sentencing decision. Also, a written document which describes the losses, suffering, and trauma experienced by the crime victim or by victim's survivors. In jurisdictions where victims' impact statements are used, judges are expected to consider them in arriving at an appropriate sentence for the offender. <http://www.prenhall.com/cjcentral/glossary.html>

**Victim offender mediation/dialogue:** This is a process that provides an interested victim the opportunity to meet his offender in a safe and structured setting, engaging in a discussion of the crime with the assistance of a trained mediator. The goals of victim offender mediation include: permitting victims to meet their offenders on a voluntary basis, encouraging the offender to learn about the crime's impact and to take responsibility for the resulting harm, and providing victim and offender the opportunity to develop a plan that addresses the harm.

[http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc)

[Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc](http://www.restorativejustice.org/rj3/Introduction-Definition/WhatisRJ/What%20is%20Restorative%20Justice%20--%20revised1.doc)

**Violent offenders:** An offender that commits a violent offense. For example, a crime is defined as violent if the crime involves actual or the threat of physical harm to a person. Although State definitions may vary, in general one of the following conditions must occur for a crime to be defined as violent under this definition:

Actual physical harm.

Actual threat of physical harm.

A reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in unintended physical harm.

A reasonable probability existed that individual criminal acts could have resulted in the threat of physical harm.

<http://www.dc.state.fl.us/pub/timeserv/monthly/timeserved.PDF>

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<sup>i</sup> See, for example, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojdp/178928.pdf>

<sup>ii</sup> Definition adapted from <http://www.jrsa.org/jjec/resources/definitions.html> Indicator Number ST, and Definitions adapted from the OMB Circular no. A-11 Part 6 Section 200, pg. 2-3.

<sup>iii</sup> Definition adapted from the following sources: GAO-02-923 –Strategies for Assessing How information Dissemination Contributes to Agency goals. GAO-03-9 –Efforts to strengthen the link between resources and results at the administration of children and families. GAO/GGD-00-10 Managing for Results: Strengthening Regulatory Agencies' Performance Management . Ellen Taylor-Powell. 2000. “A logic model: A program performance framework”. University of Wisconsin-Cooperative Extension Program Evaluation Conference. <http://www.jrsa.org/jjec/resources/definitions.html> Indicator Number ST, and Definitions adapted from the OMB Circular no. A-11 Part 6 Section 200 pages 2 and 3)

<sup>iv</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (1997). “Substance Abuse in Adult and Juvenile Correctional Facilities.”

<sup>v</sup> Parent, D. & L. Barnett (2003). “Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program: National Evaluation.” Washington, DC: Abt Associates.